

FOUR DROWNED IN CAPE FEAR RIVER

DR. J. M. CALDWELL, CLELL CALDWELL, DR. J. H. BORNEMAN AND GERMAN.

ALL WERE PROMINENT MEN

Motor Boat Capsizes as Party Goes on Visit to Interned Vessels at Wilmington.

Wilmington.—The treacherous Cape Fear River added another tragedy to its long list shortly after midnight when Dr. Morris M. Caldwell, his brother, Clell Caldwell of New York, who was visiting him, Dr. J. H. Borneman and Chief Engineer Harwell of the German steamer Nicaragua, interned here, were drowned. The small motor boat in which they were crossing the river to visit the two interned German captives, the Nicaragua and the Kiel, capsized in midstream opposite the foot of Grace street.

Chief Engineer Reimers of the steamer Kiel, the fifth member of the party, was the only one to be saved. He is a good swimmer and reached some piling which he clung to until Captain Hollasch of the Nicaragua in response to calls for help, went to his assistance in a small boat.

Although the river has been thoroughly dragged for several blocks and searching parties have been out all day none of the bodies has yet been recovered.

Doctors Caldwell and Borneman and Mr. Caldwell were seated in stern of the boat. The boat was low down in the water and the slightest tilt would have caused it to take in water. It is thought that one of the men raised up causing the boat to dip. Owing to the weight of engine and small size of the craft a little water caused it to go to the bottom instantly.

The tragedy has cast a gloom over the entire community. Thousands of people lined the river front all day watching the large number of boats engaged in dragging the river for the bodies.

CUSTOMS OFFICES SEIZED.

Caperton Reports Business Conditions in Haiti Improving.

Washington.—Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American naval forces in Haiti, reported that he had taken over the administration of the customs office at Cape Haitien and had placed Paymaster Charles Morris in charge. No mention was made of the reported seizure of the customs office at Port au Prince.

Business conditions in Cape Haitien, the dispatch said, were improving and there was an apparent disposition among the natives to support the city government being reorganized by Admiral Caperton.

The Admiral's dispatch reported the arrival of the Haitian gunboat Nord Alexis at Port au Prince with 800 disarmed Haitian soldiers, who were escorted to their homes by American marines after pledging themselves to keep the peace.

Our Navy Advisory Board.
New York.—The American Society of Aeronautic Engineers announced the appointment of Henry A. Wise Wood, its president, and Elmer A. Sperry, its vice president, as members of the navy advisory board of inventors.

A special committee sub-divided into three groups, was appointed by the society to co-operate with Mr. Wood and Mr. Sperry. The groups and members are:

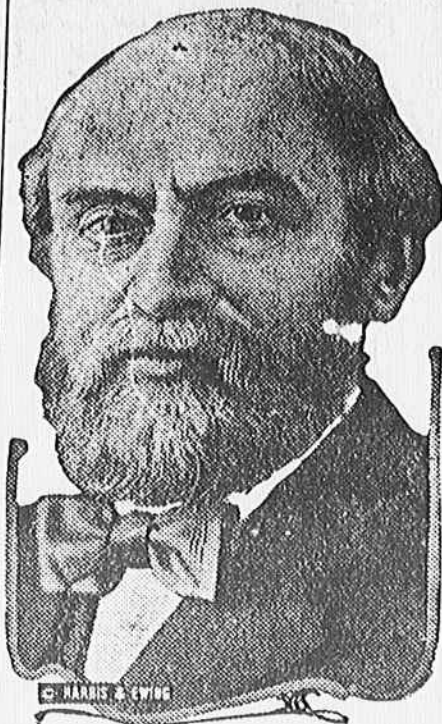
Theory and Construction of Aeroplanes and Aeronautical Motors, Orville Wright, Glenn H. Curtiss, W. Partridge Burgess, and Charles M. Laney.

Application of Aircraft for Warfare, Peter Cooper Hewitt, John Hays Hammond, Jr., and Joseph A. Steinhilber. Dirigible Balloons and Parachutes, Thomas H. Baldwin, A. Leo Stevens, Ralph H. Upson and Raymond B. Rice.

Protect Atlantic Seaboard.
Newport, R. I.—The Atlantic fleet is again to be put to the test of protecting the Eastern seaboard from invasion by a supposed foreign fleet. Admiral Frank H. Fletcher, its command, announced that officers of the rival war college were at work mapping out the problems of another war time to take place after the target practice in Narragansett Bay next fall. According to Admiral Fletcher, the maneuvers will be based on lessons derived from the mimic war of 1914.

Cotton Crop Off.
New Orleans.—In a final report on the cotton crop of 1914-15, H. G. Hesner, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, shows that while 4,004,000 bales were grown the commercial crop was only 15,108,111 bales and that the value of the crop, including seed, was \$749,384,978 as against \$1,344,444,114 for the preceding crop. The crop is spoken of as running remarkably even in grade, averaging middling without a super-abundance of either the higher or the lower grades.

SIMEON E. BALDWIN



Simeon E. Baldwin, former governor of Connecticut, has been mentioned for the place of counselor of the state department, left vacant by the appointment of Robert Lansing as secretary of state. He is now seventy-six years old.

REFUTE ENGLAND'S CLAIM

STATISTICS ARE BEING PREPARED BY UNITED STATES TO DISPROVE ARGUMENT.

Studying Trade Conditions Between United States and Neutral European Countries.

Washington.—The state department has assembled elaborate statistics to refute the British assumption that increased exportations from the United States to neutral European countries indicate that some of these goods find their way into Germany and Austria. The figures will be included in a preliminary draft being prepared for President Wilson of the reply to the three British notes. The state department has made a study of trade conditions between the United States and neutral European countries and the department of commerce has investigated Scandinavian and Dutch trade. A report on the foreign trade of Great Britain for the six months ended June 30 also has been received from Consul General Skinner at London. It shows that exports to the Scandinavian countries and Holland have increased since the war began along the same lines as American exports to those countries.

The report also shows that while Great Britain's exports decreased in the first six months of 1915 as compared to the same period of 1914, imports increased. Re-exports during June, the first month during which the British order-in-council was fully effective, showed an increase of \$2,904,838.

In cotton, one of the much-disputed articles in the trade, Great Britain's imports increased by 1,314,592 cents of 112 pounds each. Of the re-exports of cotton Consul General Skinner said:

"Holland and Sweden each took about five times as much cotton in June, 1915, as in June, 1914, and during the past half year Sweden received 142,543 cents and Holland 259,628 cents of cotton as against 18,642 cents and 17,785 cents respectively in the same period of 1914.

UNWISE ACTION HURT FARMER.

President Harding of the Federal Reserve Board Compares Conditions.

Washington.—Conditions that confront the south in handling the 1915 cotton crop and conditions a year ago are contrasted in analysis by W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board in the current issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

The position of cotton today is much stronger, financial and other conditions are much better than a year ago, in Mr. Harding's opinion, and if the people of the south will not weaken their position "by unwise action" they have little to fear. "The cotton tragedy of 1914," says Mr. Harding, "will be succeeded in 1915 by nothing more serious than a drama."

Mr. Harding warns the south in its desire to see a broad market established for cotton to do nothing to embarrass President Wilson in his conduct of international affairs. It should be remembered, says Mr. Harding, "that the President owes a higher duty to the south, to the whole country and to mankind, at this juncture than establishment of cotton value."

National Defense Vital Subject.
Cornish, N. H.—President Wilson plans to make national defense one of the principal subjects in his next message to congress. While he will not decide finally on the policy he will ask congress to approve until after he has received the reports requested from Secretary Garrison and Daniels. It became known that he already has given preliminary thought to the question. He had planned to receive the reports from the two secretaries when he returns to Washington.

MEXICAN SITUATION IS LEFT UNDECIDED

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ADJOURNS WITHOUT REACHING DEFINITE DECISION.

STUDYING A GENERAL PLAN

Many Elements Arise to Confront Conference in Their Efforts to Settle the Trouble.

Washington.—The Pan-American Conference considering means of restoring peace to Mexico adjourned after developing no divergence of opinion as to its general purposes, but leaving undecided the exact course to be pursued. It will reconvene in New York soon.

Meanwhile the Latin-American diplomats will communicate with their governments and Secretary Lansing will confer with President Wilson.

It was reported that the general form of the final appeal to the factional leaders had been agreed upon by the conferees and adjournment taken while Mr. Lansing laid it before the President. The secretary was said to be at work on a draft of the appeal in consultation with Secretary Lane who has kept in close touch with the Mexican situation. The message will be addressed to the Mexican people. Copies will be presented to the various Mexican leaders and governors of the Mexican states, without regard to what faction they belong.

Two days of conferences and hearing reports have brought all the participants in accord with President Wilson's general plan, which is premised on the fact that the great majority of the people of Mexico desire peace. The conferees were impressed that while the armed forces are in position to keep the country in a state of turmoil, they are, nevertheless, only a small proportion of the people of Mexico.

While all the participants have signified their willingness to co-operate with the President's plan to induce the military factions to enter another peace conference the South Americans are not sanguine of success unless some way can be found for the elimination of the military leaders and the recognition of all classes in Mexico.

GERMANS GET IVANGOROD.

Russians Burn All Bridges and Retreat to Southeast.

London.—Novogeorgievsk, the great Russian fortress to the north of Warsaw is not the sole possession of the Russian along the Vistula. Here it is supposed by the Russians to stand a siege behind its well-fortified lines against the oncoming forces of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

Like Warsaw, the Ivangorod fortress southeast of the Capital, also has been abandoned to the Teutonic Allies. As was the case at Warsaw the Russians destroyed the bridge crossing the Vistula before they evacuated. While they left the Warsaw fortifications virtually intact to the invaders, those at Ivangorod were demolished, according to Berlin.

North of Warsaw the Germans in the Narew region are continuing the drive of the Russians, while in the southeastern section the Russians are declared still to be on the retreat, but offering resistance in rear guard actions.

"Victory Shots" Fired.

London.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company reports: "A Berlin dispatch states that General von Kessel, military commander of Berlin, ordered a salute of 60 'victory shots' fired at noon in honor of the taking of Warsaw."

Concessions to Employees.

Toledo, O.—Eleven thousand employees of the Willys-Overland Company received notice that 48 hours will constitute a work week at the plant after November. This was made voluntarily by the company about six weeks ago.

More Marines to Haiti.

Washington.—An additional regiment of marines was ordered to Haiti to reinforce Rear Admiral Caperton's men now maintaining order in Cape Haitien and Port au Prince. They will sail from Philadelphia on the cruiser Tennessee and Co. L. W. Waller, U. S. M. C., commanding, will be placed in charge of operations ashore in Haiti under the direction of Admiral Caperton. He will have available in all 1,900 men, 79 machine guns and four three-inch navy field pieces.

General Tracy Dead.

New York.—Gen Benjamin F. Tracy who was President Harrison's secretary of the navy, died of paralysis here after a period of unconsciousness lasting nine days. General Tracy's death followed a fight for life that had amazed the physicians at his bedside. Only his extraordinary vitality kept him alive for the better part of the past week. Three years ago General Tracy sustained a shock of paralysis, but rallied and was soon out again.

MISS MABEL BOARDMAN



Miss Boardman, director of the Red Cross, apparently in disregard of the wishes of President Wilson, continues to issue reports of the organization setting forth the distressing famine conditions in Mexico.

25 LIVES LOST IN FLOOD

TWO THOUSAND ARE HOMELESS IN ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA. STREETS FLOODED.

Wreckage is Piled 70 Feet High in Heart of the City.—Big Storm in Richmond, Virginia.

Erie, Pa.—A cloudburst over this city flooded the business part of the city to a depth of five feet, causing serious property damage.

The plant of the Erie Dispatch was flooded and all attempts to get out a morning edition were abandoned. The Associated Press operator abandoned his wire when it became useless and waded five blocks in water and sent out the first bulletin.

A policeman and three civilians are reported to have been drowned.

John Higgins of 207 East Eighth street was the first victim recovered.

Wreckage is piled 70 feet high in the heart of the city and at midnight the water had receded somewhat but the estimate of 25 dead was still maintained.

The flood started at Twenty-eighth street and came down Mill Creek. The stream rose four feet in five minutes and then the onrush of water came so fast it was impossible to estimate its speed.

The worst congestion came at Ninth street in the center of the city. Half a dozen houses here were piled up in the path of the waters. Scores of people are still inside these houses and under the debris at that point. Whether they are alive is not known.

Three hundred flood sufferers were housed in the National Guard Armory. Little children separated from parents and parents frantically searching for children were huddled together.

About 200 persons are housed in the City Rescue Mission and hospitals and other charitable institutions have opened their doors.

Damage in Richmond.
Richmond, Va.—With a rainfall of more than three inches, accompanied by a high wind, Richmond was storm-swept and damage estimated at more than \$500,000 has been done. Three buildings in the business district collapsed and a large number of small dwellings in the low grounds were swept away.

RUSSIANS CLING TO WARSAW.

Invaders Have Been Unable to Move For Some Days.

London.—The stubborn resistance the Russians are offering to the Austro-Germans and the slowness with which the invaders have been able to move during the last few days, has led to the belief in some quarters that the German supply of ammunition is diminishing and that Russia may yet save Warsaw.

Previous German tactics, however, have been to follow a temporary slowing down with greater efforts and when Field Marshall von Mackensen has concluded his operations in the southeast, Field Marshall von Hindenburg is expected to renew his heavy blows on the Narew front.

For the moment, therefore, the greatest interest attaches to the southeast, where according to Berlin, the Germans have extended their bridgehead positions south of Warsaw; the Austrians have gained a decisive success to the west.

Want Cotton Contraband.

Manchester, Eng.—The city council of Manchester at a meeting adopted a resolution demanding that the British government declare cotton contraband.

Bandits Fight Cavalrymen.

Brownsville, Texas.—Mexican bandits, believed surrounded by United States cavalrymen and Texas deputy sheriffs in the brush north of this city, escaped. The Mexicans camp was rushed and six saddled horses were captured. Their riders, however, were gone. In a fight earlier in the day between the bandits and cavalrymen, Private McGuire of the Twelfth Cavalry was killed and Privates Curtis and Clapsaddle were wounded. A deputy sheriff also was hit by a stray bullet.

WARSAW FALLS INTO HANDS OF GERMANS

THIRD LARGEST CITY OF RUSSIA IS YIELDED TO THE TEUTONS.

MONTHS OF TENSE MOMENTS

Leopold of Barvaria Smashes Last Defenses.—Russians Flee, Burning All of Value Behind.

Berlin, by wireless to Tuckertown, N. J.—Warsaw was taken by German troops, according to official announcement made at German army headquarters.

Bavarian troops under the command of Prince Leopold broke through the forts of the outer and inner lines of the city's defenses where the rear guards of the Russian troops made a tenacious resistance.

Continuing the report from headquarters says:

"The German armies under General von Scholz and General von Callwitz advanced in the direction of the road between Lomza, Ostrov, and Viskow and fought a number of violent engagements. The grave and desperate resistance of the Russians on both sides of the road between Ostrov and Rozan was without success.

"Twenty-two Russian officers and 4,840 soldiers were taken prisoners. The Germans also captured 17 machine guns.

"German cavalry defeated in Courland detachments of Russian cavalry at points near Genalze, Birschi and Onikszahty. A total of 2,225 Russian prisoners were taken.

"The situation near and to the north of Ivangorod remains unchanged.

"The campaign is being continued between the upper Vistula River and the River Bug. German cavalrymen have entered Wladimirwolsk, on the Bug River.

"In the Vosges there has been a new engagement near the Lingekopf."

With the Russian admission in last official communication that the Russian forces defending the Blonie front had been withdrawn all hope that Warsaw could be saved was abandoned.

The outer line of forts to which the Russians withdrew are only six miles from the center of the capital and these defenses apparently were carried, the inner line of defenses being captured in time to enable the victors to enter the city early in the morning.

The statement from Petrograd that the Russian retreat to the Blonie-Nadzaryn front had been carried out unhindered was taken here to indicate that Grand Duke Nicholas had everything in readiness for the evacuation of Warsaw itself and the announcement in Berlin's statement that only a stubborn rear guard blocked the advance of the Germans seems to confirm that the main army with its guns had escaped being caught in the titanic.

What part of the army of Grand Duke Nicholas was able to extricate itself from the enfolding line of Field Marshal von Hindenburg coming from the north is increasingly problematical.

It is believed that this pressure from the north was one of the chief reasons for compelling the final abandonment of Warsaw in order to permit the Grand Duke to send reinforcements to save his right wing.

The occupation of Warsaw also will have the effect of releasing large German forces, concentrated on the reduction of the city and permit them to turn westward for renewed operations against the Anglo-French Allies.

The British military authorities agree that the fall of the city will have far-reaching effects on the eastern and western war theaters.

The first determined drive against Warsaw from the west occurred last October. Within a short time the German advance guards penetrated to within 19 miles of the city. Russian reinforcements from Galicia, were brought up and the Germans were swept back to their borders.

Another attempt at Warsaw occurred in February after the Russians had for the second time been driven out of East Prussia. This time the attack came from the north and Field Marshall von Hindenburg's forces reached and captured Przasnysz with 10,000 prisoners February 25. Three days later, however, the Russians recaptured it and put the Germans on the defensive.

The fall of Warsaw marks the culmination of the greatest sustained offensive movement of the European war.

Other Countries Pleased.

Buenos Aires.—The newspapers of Buenos Aires express in principle their acceptance of the appeal of the United States for the co-operation of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala in the pacification of Mexico. L. Prensa, however, while praising this proposal as generous, expresses the opinion that the mediation of the United States would be preferable except the warring factions in Mexico should specifically desire the moral help of Latin-American Republics.

STATE TAX BOARDS TO ASSESS BANKS

COMMISSION WILL CONTINUE WORK PENDING COURT'S DECISION.

SUPREME COURT WILL AGREE

Chief Justice Gary Stays Injunction and Writ of Mandamus by Judge R. C. Watts.

Columbia.—Eugene B. Gary, chief justice of the supreme court, issued two orders which will allow the tax commission to continue its work of assessing the banks of South Carolina. The commission will proceed with its work until the matter is finally determined by the full supreme court.

The orders of Chief Justice Gary stay the injunction and the writ of mandamus orders signed several days ago at Laurens by R. C. Watts, associate justice.

The orders stay the proceedings in the cases of the Peoples National Bank of Greenville "in behalf of itself and all other banks in this state" and the National Loan and Exchange Bank of Greenwood and W. T. Bailey against the tax commission.

Both cases will be argued at the November term of the supreme court.

The order in the Greenwood case is as follows, issued by Judge Gary:

"It appearing unto the court that the defendants herein have given due notice of appeal and that the return has been duly filed with the clerk of the supreme court, from an order heretofore passed by his honor, R. C. Watts, associate justice of the supreme court, on the 26th day of July, 1915, and which has been duly filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court and the writ of mandamus issued, or to be issued thereunder, now upon motion of Thomas H. Peoples, attorney general, and Fred H. Dominick, assistant attorney general, attorneys for the defendants.

"It is ordered that all proceedings in the matter be stayed until the further order of this court.

"And it is further ordered, That the operation and effect of all the said order or orders issued in said proceedings by his honor, Judge Watts, and the writ or writs of mandamus issued or to be issued under said order or orders be, and the same are hereby, suspended during the pendency of the appeal herein."

The following order was signed by Judge Gary in the Greenville bank case:

"It appearing unto the court that the defendants herein have given due notice of appeal and that the return has been duly filed with the clerk of the supreme court from an order heretofore passed by his honor, R. C. Watts, associate justice of the supreme court, on the 26th day of July, 1915, and which has been duly filed in the office of clerk of court for Richland county and the writ of injunction issued or to be issued thereunder, now upon motion of Thos H. Peoples, attorney general, and Fred H. Dominick, assistant attorney general, attorneys for the defendants.

"It is ordered that all proceedings in the matter be stayed until the further order of this court.

"And it is further ordered, That the operation and effect of all the said order or orders of injunction issued in said proceedings by his honor, Judge Watts, and the writ or writs of injunction issued or to be issued under said order or orders be, and the same are hereby, suspended during the pendency of the appeal herein."

Florence Bonds Sold.

Florence.—City and school bonds to the amount of \$222,000 were sold here at a premium of 116-100 above par and the whole issue was bought by the First National bank of this city. The bonds bear the rate of 5 per cent interest and mature in 40 and 20 years.

For Better Highways to Mountains.

Spartanburg.—At an enthusiastic meeting held at Glenn Springs an association for promoting the improvement of the Appalachian highway from Columbia to Asheville, N. C., was completely organized. Commissioner E. J. Watson, together with parties of citizens from the towns along the proposed highway, and a delegation from Spartanburg, attended the meeting. After perfecting the organization a central committee with E. J. Watson as chairman was appointed to take charge of the forming of plans.

Has Twenty-Eight Children.

Saluda.—L. A. Rowe of the Emory section probably has the largest family in Saluda county and doubtless as large as any to be found anywhere in the state. To date the number of his children is 28, the last one arriving on July 26 last. Mr. Rowe is 69 years of age and has been married twice, 16 of the children being by his first wife and the remaining 12 by his last wife. He also has 41 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. He evidently does not believe in race suicide.